

bing. An examination of specimens of Adams' typical species (from Japan) received from him many years ago, shows that it and the Californian species have a nucleus beginning smooth and later developing spiral sculpture. The difference is sufficient to separate the two groups of which the Japanese and Californian species will continue to bear the name *Alabina* (Dall, 1902).—W. M. H. DALL.

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INTRODUCED SPECIES OF LYMNÆA IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. —I have taken *Lymnæa columella* Say and *Lymnæa auricularia* (Linne) from a pond in Exposition Park, Los Angeles, also from a park at Beverly Hills, Cal. Mr. Allen, a local dealer in aquatic plants and goldfish, states that the latter occurs in a number of aquaria and ornamental ponds in this vicinity. They have doubtless been introduced and distributed with lily bulbs. Mr. Allen informs me that *L. auricularia* occurred in his ponds about three years ago and has been a common occupant since. These two species first came to my notice over a year ago. To my knowledge they have not been previously reported from the western states.—WENDELL O. GREGG, M.D.

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We regret to record the death of Frederic William Harmer, which occurred April 11, 1923. He was in his 88th year. Mr. Harmer was the author of the monograph on the Pliocene Mollusca of Great Britain, published by the Palaeontographical Society, the last part appearing in 1919.

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CORRECTION.—In the last issue of THE NAUTILUS, page 137, the following should be inserted:—Fewkes, J. Walter. 1889. New Invertebrata from the Coast of California, pp. 45-46. Printed for the author. Boston. The citation referred to Fewkes should read:—McFarland, F. M.

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NOMENCLATURE OF CERTAIN SPECIES OF CHRYSODOMUS AND CALLIOSTOMA.—For over twenty years I have been using spare time in making a card catalogue of every name that I could find which has been applied to any shell from the West

Coast of both Americas, using all literature accessible. I have added references to all articles containing figures or descriptive matter which could be used in the diagnosis of these shells, with localities; also references to all local lists of shells which extended the known range. Thanks to the enormous synonymy, which has led to interminable cross references, the number of cards has reached about 12,000 and there is still much to be done.

During my oriental trip from 1913 to 1915 nothing was done, and since my return, bad eyes have prevented me from prosecuting the work. For a few months I have been at it again with renewed zest. A duplication of names and a duplicate description of the same shell which I have recently found seems to need correction.

In the Proc. Nat. Mus., Vol. 14, 1891, p. 188, Dr. Dall describes *Chrysodomus (Sipho) hypolispus* n. sp., from near Bering Island in 45 fathoms. This species appears in his Bulletin of the Nat. Mus. 112, p. 96, as *Colus (Latisipho) hypolispus* Dall, 1891. In the Proc. Nat. Mus. for 1920 (issued in 1919), Vol. 56, p. 324, again appears *Chrysodomus hypolispus* n. sp., evidently a different shell, taken by the Albatross in the Japan Sea in 325 fathoms. As I can find no new name proposed for this shell, I propose that it be called *Chrysodomus kelscyi*, new name.

In the Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, Vol. 14, No. 8, p. 118, 1905, Mrs. Williamson describes *Calliostoma canaliculatum parvum* n. var. This is our common form of *C. canaliculatum* Martyn, the typical form being rather rare about San Diego. In the Proc. Nat. Mus. for 1920 (issued in 1919), Vol. 56, p. 360, Dr. Dall gives a brief description of the same variety, basing his description on typical specimens from San Diego, under the name *Calliostoma canaliculatum*, new variety *nebulosum*, which name must pass into synonymy.

I wish to add that I would be pleased if my catalogue could be made useful to anyone working on West Coast shells, and I will be glad to furnish data to anyone desiring them.

FRED BAKER.

POINT LOMA, CAL., Oct. 10, 1922.